

SEEKS FLAWS IN LOW'S RECORD.

Platt Rushes Back to New York to Oppose Him.

TO PULL EVERY WIRE.

Low's Opposition to Blaine Will Be Used for All It Is Worth.

TO AROUSE THE IRISH.

The Doctor's Favoring of the Arbitration Treaty to Be Talked to Them.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' ARGUMENT.

Everything Possible Will Be Done Now to Stem the Tide and Prevent an Early Nomination.

Without waiting to vote on the sugar schedule Senator Platt hurried to New York from Washington last night, bent on making one last determined stand to stem the tide which has set in for Seth Low and prevent his nomination for Mayor. Everything is to be raked up against the Citizens' Union choice that can be found in his political record. The Irish societies are to be influenced, it is said, to raise the voice of protest against his nomination because of his antagonism to the election of James G. Blaine and his public espousal of the recently proposed arbitration treaty with England; the enmity of the school teachers, which was aroused against Mr. Low because of his endorsement of the new school law—in fact, everything that the Republican machine can find to hang an objection on to Mr. Low's nomination is to be used against him.

This is the Republican scheme. If it shall succeed in solidifying the machine against Low, then undoubtedly there will be three Majority tickets in the field—the Democratic, the Citizens' Union and the Platt machine.

Any attempt of Platt to defeat Mr. Low's candidacy will meet with determined opposition from many Republicans. Among those who have endorsed Mr. Low are Jacob Worth, the "boss" of Brooklyn; Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior; William Brookfield and John E. Milholland; Mayor W. L. Strong and his administration, the Citizens' Union, composed mostly of Republicans; Hugh McKibben, the machine leader of Richmond County; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the University Settlement organization, and many other associations and prominent individuals.

Among Low's warmest supporters are the Brooklyn members of the New York delegation in Congress, Senator Frank D. Joyce and his colleagues in the United States Senate, and in fact nearly every Greater New York leader who was identified with the McKibben League. Platt may, it is said, have a double purpose in creating opposition to the nomination of Seth Low. If considerable antagonism could be developed it might deter the Citizens' Union from making an early nomination. If he could defeat the purpose to nominate Mr. Low so much the better, for then Platt might be able to force the nomination of some one else.

Again, if the scheme fails and Mr. Low, realizing the purpose of the plot to defeat him, were to accept the Citizens' Union nomination and Platt were afterward forced by circumstances to accept him and then defeat Mr. Low, Platt would be defeated by the Democratic nominee, Platt could say, "I told you so."

The Republican machine, however, is acting on the assumption that Mr. Low will not accept a nomination unless he has positive assurance that Platt and the "boss" are with him.

This latest plot of the machine to undo the Citizens' Union and to prevent Mr. Low's nomination will not be carried out without determined opposition. The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District, under the leadership of Frank D. Pavey, have begun a movement to organize Republican strength for Mr. Low. The Citizens' Union men also are going ahead with the execution of their plan to demonstrate that Mr. Low is the nominee. The publication of the facts in connection with the machine's move to stem the Low tide will make them only the more determined to nominate their choice.

Senator Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 10 o'clock. He had nothing to say about the local political situation. The Chairman Quigg, of the Republican County Committee, would not discuss Mr. Low's candidacy.

Machine Men for Low.

There is in the organization a very strong feeling in favor of Mr. Low's candidacy, which is rising up to confront Mr. Platt. The men behind it are representative Republicans, who see in Mr. Low what they believe to be a sure instrument for the defeat of Tammany.

In the Twenty-seventh Assembly District movement in favor of Mr. Low is well under way. It is directed by Senator Frank D. Pavey, President Edward C. O'Brien, of the Dock Department; Assemblyman Charles L. Smith, of the Twenty-seventh District; and other active Republicans, all of whom are in the organization.

Their plan is carried out in other districts and Mr. Low is fortified by the Citizens, despite any opposition, then it is probable that Senator Platt will be compelled to accept Mr. Low as an opponent, for it is more than likely he will go before the Republican convention with an effective following. This is the test of the call issued by the Twenty-seventh District leaders.

Believing that the Hon. Seth Low is the most capable person whom all citizens opposed to Tammany Hall can unite as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, and that it is the wish of the Republican party to nominate him as its candidate.

We request any enrolled Republicans in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District who are willing to unite in an effort to secure the election of Seth Low to direct by letter to the Republican City Committee, 220 West 50th st., New York, N. Y., the names of all the Republicans of Mr. Low to communicate with any one of the undersigned:

Edward C. O'Brien, No. 2 West 43d st.
Richard A. Lewis, No. 220 West 50th st.
Edward H. Sampson, No. 450 5th ave.
Andrew Robinson, No. 270 West 42d st.
Joseph H. Rues, No. 111 West 42d st.
Mr. Agnes Sands, No. 55 West 48th st.
Charles H. Williams, No. 31 Nassau st.
Francis C. Laughton, No. 220 West 50th st.
Francis H. Pavey, No. 32 Nassau st.

The intention of men who have signed the paper is to secure the names of a

considerable body of enrolled Republicans in the various election districts of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and through them make an effort to carry the primaries in that district for men who will elect delegates to the city convention favorable to Mr. Low.

There is no present intention of having any particular form of organization, any officers or any name, though a meeting of the men who express their willingness to work for Seth Low might be held later on, and such a meeting might result in a more formal organization.

DYNAMITE USED TO KILL.
Diabolical Attempt Made to Assassinate Governor Smith, of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 11.—A diabolical attempt was made upon the life of Governor Andrew J. Smith, of the National Soldiers' Home, and his wife and daughter between 4 and 5 a. m. to-day. Dynamite was employed.

Mrs. Smith had a miraculous escape from death, the base of the explosion being directly beneath her bed chamber. Besides being cut and bruised by broken glass and pieces of flying brick and furniture, she was completely prostrated by the frightful shock and is now in a precarious condition.

Governor Smith and his daughter, Miss Dalsey, occupied rooms on the second floor and were far enough removed from the explosion to escape the serious consequences suffered by Mrs. Smith.

The residence is a scene of wreckage. The brick walls are torn and cracked, one side being almost completely blown out. The windows are shattered and the debris is scattered over the ground for a distance of several rods. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard in this city, three miles away, and many residents were aroused by the shock, which was not unlike the trembling produced by an earthquake.

Veterans in the barracks were thrown from their cots and a panic was prevented with difficulty.

Governor Smith attributes the attempt on his life and that of his family as a direct result of the persecution that he claims has been waged against him during the past five or six years. The veterans at the home are standing by him manfully and swear they will lynch the wretch if he be caught.

Joseph W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged veteran, has been arrested by the police of this city. Evidence against him is strong. He had just come to his room after being out all night. His clothes were bedraggled and he said he was sorry the explosion had not killed the Governor, as he deserved such a fate. Oliver bears a rough reputation.

DOG SAVED HER HAT.
A Poodle Goes Through Flame in Order to Serve Its Mistress's Headgear.

Chicago, June 11.—Rather than see its mistress on the street without a hat a small poodle to-day risked its life in a burning house. The fire was in a dwelling at No. 12 Clark street, and at the first alarm Elizabeth Madison, one of the occupants, made a rush for the street.

The animal went with her as far as the door, and then rushed back into the flames. Its forsaken mistress screamed "My dog!" and fell in a faint on the stairway. The firemen rescued the woman from her perilous position, and then extinguished the blaze. When the woman opened her eyes the little dog, to which nobody had paid any attention, was standing beside her. What it had in its mouth was the thing that appealed most to its mistress.

"See the dear pet," she said. "It did not want me to be seen in the street without my hat, so it risked its life to find it for me, and it found it, too, the faithful Topsy."

HE IS A HUMAN OSTRICH.
But When Whallen Swallowed a Rusty Knife His Stomach Rebelled and Surgeons Must Help.

Kansas City, Mo., June 11.—Harry Whallen is a human ostrich. He eats grass, nails, jack knives and other bric-a-brac for a living. He began at ten years old and has been at it ever since, but his stomach has rebelled at last. To-morrow he is to be cut open at the City Hospital, and the hardware which he has swallowed is to be removed.

"All of my trouble comes from a Barlow knife that belongs to the City Marshal at Pilot Grove," he said to-night. "He didn't think I could swallow his big rusty knife, but I fooled him and I haven't been well since."

Whallen was examined under the X rays last night, the test demonstrating that some opaque substance the size of a quart measure is located in his stomach. Whallen is offering to bet to-night that the opaque mass will be found to contain not less than 100 nails and three jack knives.

BRIDEGROOM 86, BRIDE 80

Fifty Years' Separation Has Not Hardened the First Love of an Aged Widow and Widow.

Laporte, Ind., June 11.—James Saxton, aged eighty-six, and Mary Twinkle, aged eighty, residents of Noble County, will be united in marriage to-morrow. The nuptials will be the sequel of early love.

The couple plighted their troth over a half century ago, but became separated since with a time Saxton married three wives, while Mrs. Twinkle has mourned four husbands. The aged twain recently renewed the courtship and mutually agreed to spend their last years as husband and wife. Mrs. Twinkle still has the ring given her by the lover of her youth, and it will be used in the ceremony which will unite the aged lovers.

BELMONT'S BACK FROM EUROPE

They Were at the Waldorf Last Night and Will Go to Newport To-day.

Among the first passengers to leave the Cunarder Campanian, which arrived last night from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Mrs. Belmont was formerly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, was apparently in the best of health. She led Master Harold Vanderbilt, her youngest son, by the hand as they descended the gangway. The Belmont party immediately entered a carriage and were driven rapidly to the Waldorf. They will leave for Newport at noon to-day, where they will spend the summer.

BRUTAL DRIVER WHIPS A CYCLIST.

Forced Him from His Wheel and Then Lashed Him.

RIDER HAD ONLY ONE ARM.

But He Pluckily Held the Team Until Police Arrested the Man.

"STREETS NOT FOR BICYCLES."

So Declared the Truckman, Who Was Arrested and Held for Trial in Special Sessions.

"Say, streets weren't made for bicycles; why don't you ride in the Park?"

This brief bit of philosophy was all the apology made by a furious truckman, who ran down a cyclist in First avenue, near One Hundred and Sixth street, yesterday, and then lashed his victim when a protest was made.

A dozen other truckmen in the crowd that gathered echoed the view and applauded the driver who was punishing the wheelman. It was the most violent outbreak of the season of a truckman against a wheelman, and demonstrated most clearly the bitter feeling which some of the men who guide horses through the crowded streets have against the riders of bicycles.

As it appeared to bystanders, the truckman deliberately ran down the cyclist. He was Henry Koch, driver of a milk wagon, of No. 339 East One Hundred and Fifth street, and his victim, Joseph Dougherty, a one-armed sawing maker, of No. 324 East Thirty-fourth street. Although he has but one hand to guide a wheel, Dougherty is as skillful as most men with two hands. He was formerly a machinist and lost his left arm in the beltting. He then undertook sawing making, and while going to perform odd jobs, canvassing for work or collecting bills, he rides a bicycle. Through constant wheeling he has become an expert, but is always cautious.

While riding up First avenue at about noon yesterday Dougherty noticed a team being driven rapidly down One Hundred and Sixth street. In the heavy milk wagon were empty cans, and the rattle gave a warning for a block. Dougherty supposed that the wagon would continue across First avenue, through One Hundred and Sixth street, and wheeled rapidly to give the truckman a clear path. When he had crossed One Hundred and Sixth street he slowed up.

Driver Koch was apparently in a vicious humor. His temper toward wheelmen is indicated by his remark that they should keep to the parks. He was certainly in the humor to pursue the cyclist deliberately, and when, instead of crossing First avenue, he turned directly after Dougherty the bystanders set up a shout that brought shopkeepers and customers to the sidewalk.

No Escaping Him.
Dougherty knew from the rattle of the truck that it was but a few feet behind him, and turned to the right curb in order to let it pass. Instead of doing so, Driver Koch pulled the right rein and brought the wheels of his truck up close against the curb. He then lashed the team, and his shout to the horses made Dougherty's blood run cold.

The wheelman leaned far forward and got up as much speed as he could, but the team behind him rapidly gained, and seeing he could not escape, Dougherty leaped to the sidewalk. At the moment he jumped the horse on the right was up with his bicycle, and, leaping over it, the wheel was thrown to the pavement. The truck passed over it and it was completely wrecked.

Driver Koch, with a laugh, reined in his horses and looked back at the demolished bicycle. Then he attempted to start up again. Dougherty is a plucky man, however, although he has but one arm, and he ran into the street and caught the rein of the right horse.

"Let go of that," yelled the driver.
"What did you run me down for?" asked Dougherty. "You've smashed my bicycle."
"Say, streets weren't made for bicycles. Why don't you ride in the Park? You've no business to ride anyway when you've got one arm," answered Koch, angrily. He followed this up by lashing Dougherty over the shoulders and body with a long whip.

Dougherty held on pluckily in spite of the blows and sent a sympathetic bystander for a policeman. In the meantime a crowd of drivers, most of them truckmen themselves, came from the saloon at the corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Third avenue. They were very abusive, telling Dougherty that bicycles had no right on the streets and especially that no one-armed man should go out on a wheel.

One truckman, who was particularly bitter in his remarks, declared that as there is no tax on wheels they should not be allowed on the streets. Dougherty held his ground in spite of the odds against him, however, and still had hold of the right rein when Policeman Murphy and Sergeant Morgan, of the East One Hundred and Fourth street Station, arrived. They ordered Driver Koch to climb from the truck seat, but he refused.

Keep Out of His Way, Cyclist.

"I've a right to drive through the streets," he said, "and if any one gets in my way it is his fault."

The Sergeant climbed into the truck, but Koch still resisted. He was finally brought to ground by force, and taken to the Harlem Police Court. As it was apparent that he had been drinking, he was locked up for a short period, and then arraigned. He claimed to the Magistrate that he had been driving at only the ordinary rate of speed, and that Dougherty got in his way. "Why did you follow the bicycle when

Continued on Second Page.

HARRISON'S LAW NOT SUSTAINED.

Indiana's Supreme Bench Disagrees with the Former President.

VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Federal Court Decision, Which Fixes a Three-Cent Rate of Street Railway Fare.

SOME TROUBLE IS LOOKED FOR.

Many Citizens Disposed to Resist Further Attempts by the Companies to Make Them Pay Five Cents for a Ride.

Indianapolis, June 11.—The people of Indianapolis, won a decided victory over the street car monopoly to-day, rounding up the long fight in the courts over the Three-Cent Fare law with a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court which sustains the constitutionality of the law in all its points and eventually, it is believed, insuring the reduction, notwithstanding a counter decision by Judge Showalter, of the United States Court, three weeks ago.

The suggestion of a lower fare came from the company during the Legislative session, when the bill to void all street car franchises after 1901 was under consideration. In arguing against that measure, one of the company's attorneys declared that the people were satisfied with the service, and that it was lower fares that they wanted. The next day a Three-Cent Fare bill was introduced, and, despite bitter opposition from the company, was passed by both branches of the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The company at once took steps to have the law declared invalid, and Judge Showalter, of Chicago, was called to hear the argument, eventually deciding that the law was unconstitutional.

For the present, Attorney-General Ketchum thinks, the three-cent fare law will stand, but that five-cent fares will be collected until Judge Showalter modifies his order, which he doubtless will do. There is a disposition on the part of many to resist any further five-cent fare collection, and trouble may follow.

General Harrison's View of the Law.
Ex-President Harrison appeared for the company in the case before Judge Showalter, taking the ground that the company had a contract with the city by which it could charge five-cent fares, and the new law impaired this contract. Also that the act applied only to the street car company which operated in this city, and therefore it was special legislation and inhibited by the Constitution of the State. He said that the act applying to "all cities of 100,000 population or over according to the census of 1890" really designated Indianapolis as clearly as though it had been named in the law, and on this account the act was illegal and void.

The ex-President cited a number of decisions to demonstrate his proposition and referred to the special legislation that had grown up under the old State Constitution, and which had become such a burden and had made the rights of parties so precarious that the new Constitution was adopted specially to avoid the recurrence of such conditions. He declared that it would be better to have street railway fares at any cost than for the courts to endorse legislation that would, if continued, ultimately prove a burden to the people. He also pointed out the fact that the State Constitution declares that all legislation shall be general, except where a general law cannot be made to apply, and declared that in this case a general law could be made to apply for all street railroad companies and all cities could be included under it.

What the Supreme Court Says.
On the first point raised by the ex-President the Supreme Court in its decision to-day said:

"It is insisted that the law is unconstitutional because it impairs the obligations of contracts. If it be the contract under which the street railways took possession of the streets of Indianapolis and constructed its tracks, it is sufficient to say that the city was not authorized to enter into any contract which would prevent the Legislature from legislating upon the subject of fares. It is settled law that the Legislature has the power to reasonably regulate the rates of fare for transportation of passengers within the State on street railways."

On the question of special legislation the court said: "The law which applies to cities having a population of 100,000 or more, when there is but one such city, but is so framed as to operate on all other cities in the State as they acquire the necessary population, is a general law, because it operates upon all cities alike under the same circumstances."

"Neither is it necessary that a law concerning the fares to be collected by street railroad companies shall operate uniformly on all street railroads in the State. It is sufficient if it operates alike upon all such companies under the same circumstances and conditions. Such a law is general within the meaning of the Constitution. If the act in controversy is not a general law, as insisted by appellant, then under the authorities the enactment of the same is the expressed opinion and judgment of the Legislature that a general law could not be made applicable, and this judgment cannot be reviewed by the courts."

CLUBMAN IN POORHOUSE.

Harvard Graduate's Downfall Due to Dissipation and Bad Business Luck.

Worcester, Mass., June 11.—A man who ten years ago was prominent in the best society in this city was to-day committed to the city poorhouse.

His name is W. E. Cutter. He is a Harvard graduate and he belonged to the most exclusive clubs in Worcester. Dissipation and bad luck in business caused his downfall.

THE SENATE CONFESSES SUGAR TRUST'S CONTROL.

The Corporation's Ownership Proved in a Day.

EVENTS TELL THE TALE.

First, in the Morning, Up Went the Price of Sugar Again.

THEN A WALL STREET BOOM

"The Schedule'll Be All Right," Said the Shrewd Brokers, and They Bought Sugar.

THE SENATE ACTED IN TIME

Enormous Sums of Money Will Accrue to the Trust as a Result of Its Prophetic Confidence in the August Legislators.



UNCLE SAM—Pardon me, Mr. Havemeyer, but does it make you nervous for me to stand here while you paint?

Twenty-five millions one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in the Sugar Trust's pockets, because the Trust controls the United States Senate!

The accurate and carefully computed table that is printed herewith shows how the Sugar Trust will have realized that huge profit by July next.

And here are the extraordinary events of one day, of yesterday, that prove the Sugar Trust controls the Senate:

The Trust further raises the price of sugar, making a total rise of one-quarter of a cent per pound in the last two weeks.

After excited speculation, in which the Trust's workers take part, sugar Trust stock closes in Wall street at 125 1-8. It was 116 1-4 on the first of this month. It had jumped 9 1-4 points in ten days.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses of the United States Senate reports unfavorably on Senator Tillman's resolution to investigate the allegations that senators have been speculating in sugar.

The United States Senate, against body, passes the Aldrich amendment to the Tariff bill which gives the Trust a larger margin of profit than any previous schedule or law.

Never did such a sequence of events demonstrate the daring and rapacity of a

MILLIONS OF PROFIT FOR A GIANT TRUST.

LOST to the Government and pocketed by the Sugar Trust, one duty on 800,000 tons of raw (imported) sugar.....\$12,000,000

Withing two weeks the Trust has raised the price of sugar 1/4c. per pound. The daily output is 30,000 barrels, 10,500,000 pounds. The Trust has on hand 650,000 tons of raw sugar, enough to keep the refineries going for 120 days. So the profit from this rise of 1/4c. per pound, as good as if it were in Mr. Havemeyer's pockets, is \$26,250 a day, or, in 120 days.....3,100,000

Wall Street expects that between to-day and July 1—when it is expected the Tariff bill will have passed—the Trust will further and gradually advance the price of sugar 1/4c. per pound. By July 1 the supply of raw (imported) sugar surely will have been increased to 800,000 tons, so that the Trust sees a further certain profit of.....10,000,000

Total profit for the Trust through its control over the United States Senate.....\$26,160,000

These prices, mark you, these rises are on sugar by the barrel. Very few people buy sugar by the barrel, very few. When sugar is retailed, each rise in its price by the barrel is doubled. It is trebled in

the profit of 1/4 of a cent per pound, the quarter of a cent rise must be profit. What else can it be? It cannot be to offset the tariff, for yesterday the Trust got the tariff it wanted and knew it would get it.

Pretty Profit It Is!

The profit of 1/4 of a cent per pound is \$26,250 a day, and, estimating only on the raw sugar the Trust has in its possession to-day, will amount to \$3,100,000.

Please to understand, too, that to outwit the tariff bill, to save money, to keep money out of the National Treasury, the Trust is importing an ocean of raw sugar. By July 1 next it will have 800,000 tons of raw sugar in its possession.

Wall Street proved yesterday that it knows a good deal about the Trust's affairs, and Wall Street expects the Trust to slowly add another 1/4 of a cent a pound to the price of sugar by July 1.

The profit of an extra cent a pound on 800,000 tons of sugar, after it has been refined, will bring \$10,000,000 into the Trust's pockets.

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